

Intimations

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE COMMITTEE beg to announce that a
CONCERT
will be given by the MEMBERS of the above
SOCIETY
ON
M O N D A Y ,
the 15th instant,
AT
THE CITY HALL.

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. LANE,
RAWFORD & Co's.

Price, \$2.00 each.

The proceeds of the Concert will be given to
the fund in aid of the sufferers by the Chicago
fire.

Hon. Secretary.
51 Hongkong, 8th January, 1872.
—
DR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

"DOUGLAS,"
Captain Toppin, will have immediate despatch
to the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

FOR SHANGHAI.
Taking cargo at through rates to HANKOW).
THE U. S. N. Company's Chartered Steamer

"ACANTHA."
I have immediate despatch for the above
For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Agents.
91 Hongkong, 12th January, 1872.
FOR SINGAPORE.
THE 41 British Brig
"CEARA."
I have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
89 Hongkong, 12th January, 1872.

WINGSHIN, HOPKEE & Co.,
No. 130, Praya West, near the Gasworks,
w 90 Hongkong, 12th January, 1872.

LOST.
SMALL, Black Dog, long haired, resem-
bling a Skye TERRIER, and answers
the name of "Wes Wes." A reward of \$5
will be given, if recovered.

RICHARD DEACON,
1, College Gardens.
w 80 Hongkong, 11th January, 1872.

TENDERS for the REPAIRS of the Danish
Barque Oscar, Kjöleth, Master, will be
received until the 12th inst., at 4 p.m., at the
office of the Undersigned, where particulars
may be obtained.

WM. FUSTAT & Co.
w 88 Hongkong, 11th January, 1872.

LIMITED.

THE Half-Yearly MEETING of the Share-
holders of the HONGKONG HOTEL COM-
pany, LIMITED, will be held at the HONGKONG
THEATRE, on FRIDAY, the 2nd February, 1872,
will past three p.m., for the purpose of re-
ceiving the Report of the Directors and the
accounts for the past six months, and for the
election of Directors and Auditors.

By order of the Directors **ED. BAKER,**
Secretary.

Ed 84 Hongkong, 10th January, 1872.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

By JAMES A. ARDREY MOORE, and JOHN

the Press, and will be published in a few days, in 8vo, price 50 cents, the recent issues that appeared in the Hongkong Daily Press and the China Mail respecting this case, with an appendix containing a full Report of the Trial, and the principal evidence taken before the CHIEF-JUSTICE in the Bankruptcy Matter of ABDULL RAHMAN JAMAL, and at the Strychny.

Hongkong—
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay—
Messrs. GUTHRIE & Co.

85 Hongkong, 11th January, 1872.

OUND VOLUMES of the TRADE RE-
PORT for the year 1870. Price \$10.
Apply at the Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

the lands Ministry's Consulate, have this been REMOVED to the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. MITCHELL & Co., at junction of Graham and Wellington Streets EDUARD SCHELLHAASS & Co.
14 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1872.

Notices to Consignees.

CONSIGNEES per O. S. S. Co.'s steamer "Fulcrum," are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Crates, "if landed by the Consignees of the undersigned," in each case, it will lie at Consignees risk. The cargo is not ready for delivery from Crates or Godown after the 9th January, 1872.

be subject to Rent.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
 55 Hongkong, 8th January. 1872.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

UNCLAIMED PACKAGES.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take im-
 mediate delivery of the undermentioned
 packages, ex various Steamers, now lying un-
 d in the Company's Godown.

Escopo..... 1 Parcel Samples.
 Guillemín..... 1 Case Samples.
 1 Box Samples.

in a house).....2 Cases Samples.
No 1/2 (in a diam.) 2 Cases Books.
ekjee Moosance...1 Parcel Samples.
Harrison, Bombay, 1 Box Preserves.

er East, Hong-.....	1 Box Shells.
a Macdonald.....	1 Parcel Sugar Samples.
mano del Puerto, Manila.....	1 Box Books.
El/6.....	1 Parcel Samples.
age.....	1 Case Unknown.
(in a diamond).....	1 Case Samples.
A. McIVER, Superintendent.	

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The night had been very cold, the morning was raw and chilly. A sufficient quantity of rain had fallen to make the soil somewhat slippery and marching difficult, and although the sun did shine at the hour of the departure of the troops, it was but with a warm and sickly smile, while the rising wind seemed to sob and mourn for the horrors of the coldling day. At 10 A. M. the Prussian detachments were ordered to leave their knapsacks at home and carry nothing save their cloaks. This may have given them a greater appearance of ease and jauntiness than if they had been loaded with all their baggage; I know, at any rate, that they had gone to bed at an early hour, and that the sergeants had been particularly ordered to see that the knapsacks were not put on any of the detachments. Crossing the market square, towards the place of meeting at the east end of the town, I was struck by the fine appearance of the men and the determined way in which they moved their legs and swung their brawny arms like one huge machine. It was very evident from their manner that they knew they were not going to fight, and that they were not to be killed. The exhortations had been ten times more solemn and dutiful, had their destination been the parade-ground instead of the battle-field, their faces would have been longer by at least an inch, and good deal more melancholy. My companion recognised some of his special countrymen, and they were talking and laughing, and striving to shake hands with them all round. I, of course, came in for a goodly share of the leave-taking, nor shall I soon forget the hearty shake of more than one giant's hand, horny and hard with honest toil, accompanied by a smiling and light-hearted *adieu* to take for him to "Mütterlein" in Breslau. As we followed them down to the principal street, I was struck by the being so full of the excitement. It was about seven o'clock when we saw the reserve artillery trot out of the town, followed by a squadron of lancers. A moment afterwards the order was given to the infantry, and they began to move on quietly, without any confusion, well from sundry street corners and open spaces, and the troops were curious to see the southern troops, and the foreign soldiers with their suppressed barrel. When we again reached the square, the guard had turned out for the commandant, whom we found on horseback in conversation with the captain of the garrison company. This Captain von Graben had attracted my attention on the previous evening by his unusual appearance, and he had told me that he had received a bullet in the chest in the battle of Gravelotte, which, although extracted, still caused him severe pain, and rendered him more or less an invalid. He had been ordered home more than once by the doctors, but his remonstrances had hitherto prevailed over his desire; for, professional soldier as he was, and captain of a company, he had to do his duty. The idea of leaving his men to do all the work by themselves. Rittmeister von Kleist asked us laughingly whether we had not been requisitioned yet, and advised us either to climb to the church steeple, from whence a good view might be obtained, or to follow him out of the town to where the commanding general was to take up his position. We were told that he had been ordered to go to town to the spot which had been indicated. The streets were now all but deserted, but in the spacious yards of the farm-houses which had been given to the field-post, the intendant, and the regimental staff, we again saw all the wondrous harness and ready for immediate departure. It was shortly after seven when the firing from the Prussian batteries, which had commenced thereupon the sharp salvos of the Prussian field-artillery told us that the action had commenced. It had been ordered that the joint batteries of the division should bombard Le Bourget for the space of one hour, partly to terrorise the occupants, partly to allow the attacks to carry out their movements without attracting too much attention. As the firing was slight, and the Prussian batteries about a mile in front of us doing their work steadily. Neither the forts nor Le Bourget were visible, but we distinctly heard the return fire from both, and with our glasses we could observe the effect which the French shells occasionally had upon the attacking batteries. The high road from Seuz to Paris lay on our left; the French batteries were firing steadily, in the direction of the capital. For the next two miles they were still invisible to the French outpost, for although I have stated that the ground was flat compared with the other environs of Paris, there was no dead level. The road rose gently until about half a mile from the village, so that any force advancing upon that road must have been visible until it was within half the highest point. The French had tried to establish their outposts at this point, but as the Prussian *feldschäz* had entrenched themselves in a small mud-fortress, the Parisians very unwisely gave up the attempt. They were now in so far at a disadvantage that they knew nothing of the approaching enemy until he had come within a thousand yards. The Prussian batteries were now entrenched by trees and bushes that his actual strength could only be surmised. Somewhat to our left, and near the field batteries, we observed a group of horsemen, who seemed to follow the operations with great interest, and from the coming and going of several lancers and hussars we surmised that it was the Commanding General, the Prince of Alenstein, and his staff. The Prussian army was so popular as the Red Prince, and quite as much inclined against anything that favoured of literature and the press, we resolved to keep at a safe distance, lest the order of the previous night might be unexpectedly carried out. I have already said that the village itself was invisible, although a few of the house-tops might be seen through the trees. The flash and smoke of the guns were very distinct, and we were judged by the increase of their fire that they must by this time have arrived at the conclusion that the field-batteries, which could by no possible means reach them, must have some serious and less distant object. The sky had become clouded, and a drizzling rain began to fall; the atmosphere, which was at no time very clear, grew more and more oppressive, and we had just resolved to return to the town and try if the church steeple could afford a better prospect, when, as we were turning to go, the field batteries in front of us suddenly ceased firing. We knew that this must be the moment when the head of the advancing column of Elizabeth reached the highest point of the descent, for from that point the Prussian batteries would be firing high by their own shells. We could see the column halting, and then moving on at the same steady rate, while two small columns detached themselves and took a side path to the right and left. Then all was suspense. When the field artillery ceased, the forts had as suddenly diminished their fire, and we now listened with bated breath for the next move. It was not long that we did that the batteries were now marching on a straight road, recently sloping towards a village, the houses of which were bristling with guns. A complete silence reigned even amongst the staff. "Crack!" went a cannon. The second was unmistakable. One, two, three followed in quick succession as the outpost saw the enemy. They multiplied rapidly, and the Prussian batteries repeated their attack as quickly as a marble dancing on stone. There came the old coffee-mill," ejaculated

one officer behind me, and, indeed, within a minute of the first shot the terrific rattle of the mitrailleuse seemed actually to tear the air. At the same time there was, as a cheer of a hundred manly voices, but it was impossible to say from what side it came. The field artillery moved slowly forward and the musketry muffled and muffled from the village became continuous, the deep-mouthed thunder from the forts broke out again with renewed vigour, and the Elizabeth column closed up and moved on more rapidly, the band behind them strutting up "*Die Wacht am Rhein*," and sent a strange thrill through our veins. Firing was not also heard from the fort of Suresnes, and the sound of musketry could not determine whether the Guards were returning the fire or not. All we heard was an incessant rattle of the rifle, strengthened at intervals by the mitrailleuse and artillery. The Elizabeth men tramped steadily on along the long straight road, and were lost behind the shrubs and trees in the distance. All suddenly seemed to double in intensity; there was now no possibility to distinguish anything. The air was filled with explosion, the regiment had spread out over the fields, and could no longer be seen, and the pungent smell of sulphur was slowly wafted over to us from the village. Unable to bear the suspense at any place, I turned to the men now about for a plain place, but with no better result. The shells from Aubervilliers now fell so close to us that the staff deemed it advisable to retire a few hundred yards, while we resolved in despair to return to the town and investigate from the steeple. The few inhabitants of Gonesse were not ignorant of the state of affairs, and the town key-bearer, a French soldier, the Viscount, the landlord of the restaurant, stood in his door, conversing with two other men in an animated manner, and from their gesticulations I am sure they were eagerly on the look-out for the advanced guard of General Duroi's army driving everything before it. The garrison were all under arms, leisurely patrolling the streets, and the inhabitants were pretty much allowed to do what they liked. To our great dissatisfaction, we found the steeple equally unsatisfactory. It was crowded to excess, and, although on a fine bright morning a good telescope might have shown the village clearly, it was impossible to distinguish anything in the drizzling rain. As the rain fell, moreover, the French army intelligence officers reached Gonesse. I happened to be at the Barreau of the head-quarters when a Uhlán came galloping up covered with mud and perspiration, bearing a telegram from the Commanding General to Versailles. He scarcely vouchsafed a "*Gut*" to the eager question of "*Wie geht's denn*," and asked us to follow him to the barracks. His saddle in those five minutes we had learned enough. The first barricade had fallen. General Bonduvich had mounted it himself banner in hand. But the fighting was awful; the slaughter terrific. "They are packed inside the houses," said the orderly, adjusting his stirrups, and "we have to knock a hole in the wall to get in." Dr. Korte's aide-major, a French officer, had made over a hundred prisoners. "Capt. von Graben had in the meantime acquired similar intelligence. When I arrived at the guard-house I found him in conversation with a young doctor, who had ridden back for additional hands from the scene of the fight, whether he had advanced with the regiment. The short and rapid description of the fighting that the doctor gave me, and the fact that the Uhlán had already told me. Every house seemed to be a fortress; their massive walls, the oak shutters protecting the windows, the spacious out-houses which had been pierced, and through which a volley of fire was being poured on the Prussians, the huge barricades, and the mitrailleuse sweeping the streets were put before me. I began to wonder how it was possible to wonder how any number of soldiers could be found brave enough to face this tenfold fire. The young doctor, however, had but a little more time than the orderly, and found it somewhat difficult to break through the ringing of anxious and eager inquirers, who began asking him whether he had such and such a medicine for breaking up the fever. He was unable to give them any information, for, he said, "they are falling so thick and so fast upon everywhere, so closely that I have not had time to look whom I was attending. We are only dressing the wounds very roughly, and are frequently compelled to get behind some shelter, for the fellows shoot at us." Dr. Hassel, the State-artist, got up and said, "I am going to the *Mobile Garde*, but we are now taking the wounded to Pont-Iblon, where we have erected a temporary shed. You can come and help us there if you like." The young doctor, a medical student from Berlin, and scarcely out of his teens, trotted off to the scene of bloodshed and death, which he described with as much energy and haste as though he had been a surgeon. He was looking after him in silence, there was not a noise, I believe, who did not earnestly wish to be in his place. Captain von Graben, at any rate, seemed to have forgotten his wound. His face was flushed with excitement, he paced up and down the street with energetic strides, and from sundry "*donnerwetter*" that fell from his lips, and his motions against the sky, it was not difficult to guess that he inferred that he was by no means content with his safe but inactive position. At that moment half-a-dozen reserve ambulance waggoners crossed the market square on their way to Pont-Iblon, and as we had by this time discovered that there was nothing to be gained by remaining in Gonesse, we received the order to move on. The Prussian riflemen and were soon out of the town. The fugitives was as fierce as ever, but the forts seemed to have directed their guns to some other point. Half-an-hour brought us to the spot where the Seine had begun to inundate the country, and the bridge across which was known as Pont-Iblon. The surgeons were already busily engaged. The attendants on the wounded lay down in the ambulance shed. It was rough indeed. Entirely open on one of its longer sides, the floor covered with damp straw, it presented a scene of suffering which the mind does not willingly dwell on. It contained perhaps fifty men laid closely side by side, most of whom were heavily wounded, some already unconscious, and a few apparently on the verge of death. The great leveler had swept away every quality except that of humanity; the French were forgotten; in too many instances the light blue and the dark blue coats were dyed with the neutral colour of blood, and the French and Germans were assisted alike. The doctors were working until the perspiration ran down their faces, and they were when we men imploring to be assisted and to be relieved of their pain. It was impossible, however, to let those who had already been attended remain in the shed; for now came were arriving every moment, and removal to the ambulance waggon was therefore a matter of absolute necessity. These were the most painful of all, for the death agony of the experienced hands carefully felt the great for his highly strung nerves, and he began at times beseech his attendants to put him down in the road rather than thus assist him. But the shed must be cleared. The storm atmosphere, the damp straw, the rain beating in upon the hot floor, the men who were lying in the shed, the men who were lying to a stupor, were sufficient reasons, and the ambulance carts were loaded in a trice and sent off to Gonesse. It was characteristic to see the wounded brought in, or stumbling in, assisted by each other, and often trying to render themselves against the pain. To see

the stalwart Guard-mann, for instance, leaning upon a slightly-built Gads-Moblie, who had his arm round the German's waist for mutual support, both limping and pausing at intervals to lean against a tree; or to see a young and aristocratic French officer, adorned with numerous medals, in the arms of a broad-shouldered France-tireur, who supported the pale head under his shoulders, both coming for assistance to those who had formerly been their deadly enemies, knowing that they would not be refused. It has been a frequent marvel to me that these sights are not sufficient to cure any man of the desire for peace; for when we see a band of common-law Europeans in the arms of a Frenchman, when we see one of God's creatures reduced to helplessness by the cruelty to his brother, and resting his weary head upon a bosom in which unreasonable passion and passionate reasoning had for a time silenced the voice of nature—we feel instinctively that, after all, the great Gospel of love triumphs over the evil passions of the creature, and that it would be well for us if we employed our time in endeavouring to apply its precepts not only to our daily doings, but to the more important relations of life from which it is now virtually excluded.

Modes of Obtaining the Prussian Army.

It may be thought to give a faint outline of the manner in which commissions are obtained. About fifty cadets annually, from the highest class of the Berlin Cadet House, receive their commissions direct. These however, pass the general examination during the course, and the special military examination at its close. About twenty, who go through the ordinary course at the Berlin Cadet House, but who have not reached the age of seventeen, either who are of weakly constitution, below the standard of height, or whose conduct has not been quite satisfactory enter the army as ensigns—the grade of ensign being intermediate between that of sergeant and that of officer—and after six months' training, are examined. The results of a further examination, provided that they are approved of by the officers of the regiment, are as follows. As recruits, they are appointed to the rank of ensign. A young man wishing to become an officer obtains a nomination from the colonel of a regiment. He then enters the army as a private, but with a recognition of the fact that he is a candidate for a commission, and with the title of "avanzatger." As we have said above, he generally passes the general examination before becoming an avastager; but he may pass it after admission to the service. If he is in possession of the Artilleristien Certificate of a Gymnasium or Real Schule, he is exempted from passing the examination in the subjects of mathematics and physics, and in the case of those who have been a year at a university. Those who have passed through the ordinary course at the Berlin Cadet House pass the general examination before getting that establishment. These latter require no nomination from the colonel of a regiment. Returning, however, to the most numerous class, namely, those who have passed the ordinary avastagers, and who have passed the general examination and performed six months' service. During their term as avastagers, they perform the actual duties of privates, mounting guard, and in the cavalry, cleaning their horses. When off duty, however, they are treated by the officers almost as equals. In some regiments, they take part in the drill. At termination of a twelve months' service, the avastager is qualified—"provided" that he has passed the general examination—for promotion to the rank of ensign; but as it is necessary to wait for a vacancy, he seldom obtains that rank in less than a year's time after joining. The avastager, before being considered qualified for a commission, must pass the ordinary examination, and, as a rule, every avastager must prepare for this examination at a War School; the only exceptions being made in favour of those who have gone through the advanced course at the Berlin Cadet House; of young men who have studied for a year at a university, before entering the army; and of Landwehrmen, who have completed the course at Schools are six in number, and the course occupies ten months. The subjects of instruction and examination are tactics, science of arms, fortification, surveying, knowledge of military duty, military drawing. The minimum is a general average of five marks out of nine. After passing this examination the ensign returns to his regiment, and waits for a vacancy.

Before, however, he can receive a commission a majority of his future comrades must state that they deem him worthy to become one of them. Thus it will be seen that, from every Prussian officer—with the exception of about fifty annually from the Berlin Cadet School, who obtain their commission direct—three qualifications are required, viz., a nomination from the colonel of a regiment, education, and a certain actual amount of service in the ranks. The combination seems to us most judicious, and secures not only a supply of men not only possessed of general mental culture, but also able at once to enter on their duties as officers. Surely in this matter we cannot do better than with certain modifications to follow the example of Prussia in *The Training of the British Officer*, in *The Duke's Magazine*.

Leaving Germany by Train.

Munich.

We were certainly not destined to pass out of the town precincts without a shock to our Old-World notions. As we steamed slowly along the Rhine, we saw the tops of the hills, till we came upon one of the broad avenues lined with trees which form such a delightful feature in all American towns. At the crossing, in the very middle of the avenue, a good-sized house stood, with a horse door, and windows, and a door on the side which was turned towards us. You might hire such an one for from forty pounds to fifty pounds a year in Clerkenwell or in the Strand. I noticed the framework of this tenement was wooden, only the foundation and chimney-stacks being of brick. For a moment one fancied that it was stationary, and couldn't conceive how even a small house could stand so firmly. I followed a crowd of eccentric habits to build right in the middle of an important thoroughfare. A second glance, however, showed us that the building was capable of motion, and, in fact, waiting until we had passed (as a market-carriage does) to England, to cross the track, and pursue its journey. I looked interrogatively at the stranger, who was standing next me, and asked him what business he had in London. He answered that he was the nephew of Bill Nye, when he detected the honest Chinese playing the best bowler which William had already dealt to his own partner. He was evidently suspicious of some elaborate hoax, and asked me what business I had in London. I replied that I was a student of the Oriental College, and asked him what business he was doing? Are they taking it to the police-court for being drunk and disorderly?

TAKASIMA COLLIERY,
NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (3 foot bed) in quantities as required, to be delivered on board in the following terms:

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima No. 1 is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best coals of the country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.

GLOVER & Co.
Agents in Hongkong.
Messrs. H. B. DILL & Co.,
of 1961 Nagasaki, Japan, Jan'y 1st, 1870.

ORIENTAL HOTEL
BOWLING ALLEY &
P. J. HAYNE.

*Wines and Spirits of the best quality only,
at 1726, Hongkong, 11th October, 1871.*

Insurances.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
CAPITAL AND RESERVE 750,000 TAELS

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.
In addition to the usual Provisions, this Association now rates all policy holders *One third of its yearly profits* on Insurance Business divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

At 1089 Hongkong, 26th December, 1870.

MATTHEW SPAK AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

At 1032 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance effected, at the rate of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fee.

JAS. H. COUGHTREY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. At 38

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premiums, in all competing places.

AUGUSTINE HBAED & Co.,
Secretaries.

At 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on **SHORT PERIOD** Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	1	month	2	of the annual rate
Not exceeding 3 months	3	"	1	do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	3	"	1	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	6	"	1	do. do.
Above 6 months	6	"	1	do. do.

GILMAN & Co., Agents,
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company

At 696 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following rates will be charged in future on **SHORT PERIOD** Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	1	of the annual rate
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	3	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	6	do. do.
Above 6 months	6	do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company

At 242 Hongkong, 32nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents, Queen Insurance Company

At 241 Hongkong, 32nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
FURTHER notice the following:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	1	per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	1	per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1	per cent.

COB. B. LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

At 814 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. 1 | per cent. || Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. | 1 | per cent. |
| Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. | 1 | per cent. |

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British & Mercantile Insurance Company

At 395 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	1	of the annual rate
Above 10 days and not exceeding 3 months	3	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	6	do. do.
Above 6 months	6	do. do.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company

At 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1868.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

J. C. LAFRAIK & Co.,
Agents, Phoenix Fire Insurance Company

At 717 Hongkong, 28th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$40,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company

At Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	1	per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (used strictly as such) and their contents.	1	per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1	per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

From and after this date will be charged for **SHORT PERIOD** Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	1	per cent.
Not exceeding 1 month	1	month 2 of per cent.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	3	"
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	6	"
Above 6 months	6	"

J. C. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company

At 1763 Hongkong, 12th September, 1869.

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At Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

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Business Announcements.

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MEDHURST.—On the true meaning of the word *Shin*, as exhibited in the quotations adduced under the character 神 in the Chinese Imperial Dictionary, called the *Shen-tzu*, translated by W. H. Medhurst. 8vo. Shanghai, 1849. 8s.

MARSH.—The works of Confucius, or the Chinese Classics, with a translation. Vol. I. 4to. pp. 728. bound. Serampore, 1809. 2s.

MARSH.—Dictionnaire Japonais. Japonais: Français. Français: Japonais. De mots et expressions usuelles. 2. Les caractères Japonais. 18mo. Paris, 1809.

MARSH.—On the Chinese Language. Traduit du Dictionnaire Japonais—Portugais, comparé les Mémorables de la Compagnie de Jésus et de la Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus. Par le P. Alexandre de Gouveia, de l'Ordre de S. Benoît du même ouvrage, publié par Léon de S. 18mo. Paris, 1809. 1s. 6d.

MDHURST.—Chinese Dictionary, Questions and Pleading Sentences, literally translated into English with a view to promote commercial intercourse and to facilitate the Language. By the late W. H. Medhurst, D.D. A new and enlarged edition. 8vo. pp. 300. Serampore, 1819.

MARSH.—A View of China for Philosophers, Geographers, Government, Religion and Commerce. 4to. pp. 320. London, 1817, bound. 61s.

PREMIERE.—Notitia Litteraria Sincica, A. Kom. P. Proman, cum et emendatis Colletti Annot. 8vo. Paris, 1802. 1s. 6d.

ROSNY.—Grammaire Japonaise, accompagnée d'un recueil des différentes déclinaisons Japonaises. Par Léon de Rosny, Professeur chargé de l'enseignement du Japonais à l'École Supérieure de Commerce. 8vo. Paris, 1806. 4s. 8d.

ROSNY.—Guide de la conversation Japonaise, précédé d'une introduction sur la prononciation japonaise. Yedo, par Léon de Rosny. 8vo. pp. 64. Paris, 1806. 1s. 6d.

ROSNY.—L'apologue chinois, ou le tombeau au Chien. Traduit de l'original. 18mo. Paris, 1804. 8s.

TRICHUTH.—Tese-Tseu-Sa-Yin. P. Ke-Kan. 8vo. Shanghai, 1849. 8s.

TRICHUTH.—Chinese Dictionary, Questions and Pleading Sentences, literally translated into English with a view to promote commercial intercourse and to facilitate the Language. By the late W. H. Medhurst, D.D. A new and enlarged edition. 8vo. pp. 300. Serampore, 1819. 8s.

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